



Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm Monk Sherborne, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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May 2017



**Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm
Monk Sherborne, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm Monk Sherborne, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 Previous archaeological work.....	2
2.3 Summary.....	2
3 METHODOLOGY.....	3
3.1 Aims and objectives	3
3.2 Fieldwork methodology	4
3.3 Recording.....	4
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	5
4.1 Introduction	5
4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences	5
4.3 Summary of evaluation results	5
5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	5
5.1 Introduction	5
5.2 Worked and utilised stone	6
<i>Introduction</i>	6
<i>Discussion</i>	7
6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	7
7 DISCUSSION.....	7
7.1 Overview	7
7.2 Archaeological Potential.....	7
8 STORAGE AND CURATION	8
8.1 Museum	8
8.2 Archive.....	8



8.3	Discard policy.....	8
8.4	Copyright.....	8
8.5	Security Copy.....	9
9	REFERENCES.....	9
9.1	Bibliography	9
9.2	Online resources	9
10	APPENDICES.....	10
10.1	Appendix 1: Trench Tables.....	10
10.2	Appendix 2: OASIS Summary	18

Tables

Table 1:	Artefact quantification table.....	6
Table 2:	Worked flint assemblage.....	6

Figures

Figure 1: Site and trench location plan

Plates

Front Cover:	Working shot – view of the Site from the south with trench excavation.
Plate 1:	Trench 38 viewed from the west (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m).
Plate 2:	Trench 7 viewed from the north-east (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m).
Plate 3:	North-east facing representative section of Trench 28 (1 x 1 m).
Plate 4:	South-east facing representative section of Trench 4 showing colluvium (1 x 1 m).
Plate 5:	Trench 22 viewed from the east showing Clay-with-Flint patches (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m).
Plate 6:	Investigated tree-throw within Trench 11 viewed from the east (1 x 1 m).
Plate 7:	Tree-throw/animal burrow 3404 viewed from the north (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m).



Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm Monk Sherborne, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Integrated Skills Limited, on behalf of G B Foot Limited, to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm, Monk Sherborne, Hampshire (NGR) 460104 154796. The archaeological evaluation, consisting of 33 trenches, each measuring approximately 30 m by 2 m, was carried out between the 27th and 31st March 2017.

The Site has been proposed for a new chalk/agricultural limestone quarry to replace the existing quarry at Manor Farm located to the north of the Site. Results from an earlier Heritage Statement and Detailed Gradiometer survey had identified archaeological potential for the result, including the presence of a Scheduled Monument 'keyhole' enclosure in the adjacent field to the east (undated, but presumed to be of Iron Age date), and a small quantity of geophysical anomalies that possibly represented archaeological remains. On the basis of these results, the Hampshire County Archaeologist, as advisor to the Local Planning Authority, determined that a trial trench evaluation was required, to test the apparent archaeological potential of the Site.

The archaeological evaluation combined targeted trenches to specifically investigate geophysical anomalies, and a more general spread of trenches to test apparent blank areas and ensure a relatively even spread of trenches across the site. During the course of the evaluation, a live badger sett was discovered towards the northern edge of the site, which following consultation with the Hampshire County Archaeologist, resulted in the five trenches in closest proximity to the sett being cancelled.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within the investigated areas. Geophysical anomalies that could be identified as subsurface 'features' were found to be either geological in origin or the result of bioturbation. Artefacts, predominantly comprising worked flint of indeterminate date, were recovered from topsoil contexts throughout the Site, indicating a low-level prehistoric background activity within the general area, and most likely associated with the Scheduled Monument enclosure located immediately to the east.



Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm Monk Sherborne, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Integrated Skills Limited, and Wessex Archaeology (WA) would like to thank Alison Crooks in this regard, and also to Mike Filson of G B Foot Limited for his help and co-operation during the works, including providing the necessary plant and operators. WA would also like to thank David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council, who monitored this project on behalf of the local authority.

The archaeological evaluation was directed in the field by Matt Kendall with assistance from Darryl Freer (Project Supervisor). The fieldwork was undertaken by Yohann Paci, Tom Slater, and Dudley Staniforth. The finds were assessed by Erica Gittins. The report was compiled by Matt Kendall, and the graphics prepared by Ken Lymer and Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Crockett, who also edited this report.



Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm Monk Sherborne, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Integrated Skills Limited, on behalf of G B Foot Limited (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Manor Farm, Monk Sherborne, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 460104 154796 (hereafter 'the Site') (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was part of a series of archaeological investigations in support of a planning application for a new chalk/agricultural limes quarry which would replace an existing quarry at Manor Farm located to the north of the Site.
- 1.1.3 A Heritage Statement for the Site was undertaken in 2016 (WA 2016a), the results of which warranted geophysical survey to be undertaken across the wider proposed development area (WA 2016b). Due to the presence of archaeological features being present mostly in the eastern half of the Site, the Client decided to move the proposed extraction area to the west. Further archaeological mitigation in the form of a trial trench evaluation was agreed upon to establish the presence/absence of archaeological features. The fieldwork strategy and methodology was documented in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI 2017) and was submitted to the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC) prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 27th and 31st March 2017.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 11.70 hectares (ha) located south-west of the village of Monk Sherborne, some 4.30 km north-east of Basingstoke, Hampshire.
- 1.2.2 The Site is split into two areas; the working area and a proposed biodiversity area. The working area, which is proposed for extraction, covers approximately 5.50 ha of the area proposed for development and, as it is the area on which groundworks area proposed it is therefore the only area in which the archaeological resource will be affected it shall henceforth be referred to as the Site.
- 1.2.3 The Site is bordered to the south by Kingsclere Road (A339) and which forks into Basingstoke Road which heads north-west. The east of the Site is bordered by a single entrance road leading towards Monk Sherborne. The remainder of the Site faces open fields and farmland.
- 1.2.4 The Site is situated within a meandering landscape at an elevation of approximately 125 m (to the north) to 138 m (to the south) above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Local topography falls

sharply to the east towards the source of the River Loddon (located to the east of Basingstoke) 6.20 km south-east.

- 1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as the Lewes Nodular Chalk formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, and Newhaven Chalk Formation. There are no superficial deposits recorded on the Site (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the Site was assessed in detail within a Heritage Statement (WA 2016a) which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km Study Area around the Site. The results of this assessment and relevant Hampshire Historic Environment Records (HHER) and entries from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) are summarised below.

2.2 Previous archaeological work

- 2.2.1 Wessex Archaeology carried out an excavation and controlled strip at Weybrook Park and Golf Course in 2008, located 780 m to the west of the Site (WA 2008). One undated posthole and a probable tree-throw were revealed, however no datable finds were retrieved.
- 2.2.2 In 2016 Wessex Archaeology conducted a detailed gradiometer survey of the Site including the area to the east not designated for extraction (WA 2016b). This survey revealed the probable extent of the Iron Age keyhole enclosure to the east of the Site as well as several pit and ditch like features likely associated with it. The survey also identified clusters of pit-like features across the Site, although it is not clear if all of these discrete anomalies were archaeological in origin.

2.3 Summary

- 2.3.1 There is one Scheduled Monument within the area of the Site which is an Iron Age keyhole enclosure measuring 60 m west to east and 50 m north to south (NHLE No. 1001802; **Figure 1**). The monument is located in the north-east corner of the Site, outside the proposed extraction area.
- 2.3.2 A possible late Neolithic enclosure identified from aerial photographs lies 520 m north east of the Site. Within the enclosure is a sub-division and two inter-connecting features.
- 2.3.3 Occupation of the surrounding landscape during the Bronze Age is demonstrated by several features in the Study Area. Towards the south east of the Site (71 m) there is a round barrow. A scatter of brick, charcoal and burnt flints were found present on western side of the mound. There is also a levelled round barrow still visible on the ground as a concentration of chalk and flint nodules. Two inter-locking ring ditches 50 m north east of the Site have been identified through aerial photography, while 630 m north east of the Site, a further ring ditch is visible as a crop mark.
- 2.3.4 To the south east of the Site is a high concentration of Iron Age sites and cropmark features, indicating a settlement site in this location. Features include two banjo enclosures as well as other enclosures with internal features and a number of undated linear features most likely representing field systems. This complex of features is considered to represent three phases of enclosure systems.



- 2.3.5 A further Iron Age settlement site has been identified to the east of the Site. This irregular series of cropmarks includes an enclosure with internal features and a trackway running northeast to southwest. Across the Study Area a number of undated linear features have been identified from aerial photography. Although undated these may relate to further Iron Age activity within the landscape as it has been shown that a number of settlement sites existed in this area during this period.
- 2.3.6 The possible remains of a Romano-British villa were discovered 450 m east of the Site. Roman building material was also identified north of the villa at (410 m north east of the Site). To the north of the Site, south of the village of Monk Sherborne, a high concentration of Romano-British material was recovered. At the northeast corner of the Study Area a Roman building was identified on the edge of an extensive chalk pit with finds of pottery, building remains and shells recovered.
- 2.3.7 Manor Farm 980 m northeast of the Site reflects the growth and adoption of Saxon culture, with evidence of the farm being used from the 3rd to the 7th century. As well as the Romano-British remains discussed above, a rectangular timber structure was uncovered which is believed to date to the Anglo-Saxon period. Burnt flint, charcoal and a burnt clay area were recovered within the building, with a hoard found just to the north. Monk Sherborne is named in the Domesday Book, as Monk Sherborne (Sireborne) meaning bright or clear stream, with 'Monk' indicating there was a priory here. There is no evidence for medieval remains located within the Site boundary, however there are undated lynchets which may relate to medieval or later farming practices. The Site during the medieval period was most likely part of the agricultural hinterland of the surrounding settlements.
- 2.3.8 The post-medieval period appeared to have spurred an increase in growth and development around the parish of Monk Sherborne. There is a number of post-medieval Grade II Listed Buildings that reflect the growth of the village, including cottages along Monk Sherborne Road. Agriculture appears to have formed an important aspect of the economy of Monk Sherborne and the surrounding landscape. The Site itself was most likely used for agricultural purposes as part of the hinterland of Monk Sherborne.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological evaluation was to provide further information regarding the potential location and nature of the archaeological remains within the Site. If remains were present, the evaluation was to seek to establish sufficient details such that informed decisions could be made regarding the need and scope of any further mitigation that may be required before or during the development of the Site.
- 3.1.2 With due regard to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), the generic aims of the project were to:
- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits;*
 - *To confirm, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;*
 - *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;*

- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered; and*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2017). In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the ClfAs' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a).
- 3.2.2 All the trenches were laid out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30 mm or below, and is general accordance with the pattern given in the WSI (**Figure 1**). The investigation areas were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by trained WA staff experienced in the use of such equipment prior to machining.
- 3.2.3 Trench excavation was carried out using a 22 tonne tracked 360° mechanical excavation fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, measuring 2.10 m wide, and was supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine in a series of level spits to the top of the archaeology or natural geological deposits, whichever were encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored at the side of the trench and were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals from both the topsoil and subsoil.
- 3.2.4 Areas of investigation completed to the satisfaction of the County Archaeologist were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated and left level on completion.
- 3.2.5 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.3.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the OS National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principle features and levels were calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights.
- 3.3.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using a digital camera equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long-term accessibility of the image set.



4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Work comprised the machine excavation of 38 trenches measuring 30 m in length, and their subsequent recording and backfilling. **Trenches 2, 3, 8, 9, and 10** were not excavated due to their proximity to a recently constructed badger sett (**Figure 1**).

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

4.2.1 All trenches were situated on agricultural land which had previously been natural downland. The underlying geology across all of the trenches was off-white Upper Chalk of Lewes Nodular, Seaford, and Newhaven Formation (**Plates 1 and 2**). The natural geology was overlain by topsoil/plough-soil which ranged in depth from 0.16 m to 0.33 m, and on average 0.23 m (**Plate 3**). A 0.16 m thick subsoil deposit was noted only in Trench 7, and colluvium ranging in depth from 0.11 m to 0.22 m was identified in Trenches 4 and 5 (**Plate 4**).

4.3 Summary of evaluation results

4.3.1 The trenches were positioned over the proposed extraction area and covered approximately 4 % of the area that was going to be impacted by the development of the Site. Fourteen of the trenches (**Trenches 5, 12, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 37**) were targeted on *possible archaeological features* identified during the earlier geophysical survey (**Figure 1**).

4.3.2 Excavation of the trial trenches revealed no archaeological features or deposits. The geophysical anomalies identified by the geophysical survey corresponded to a mixture of geological variances, namely patches of Clay-with-Flints (**Plate 5**), and various features formed by bioturbation (i.e. tree-throws). Sample investigation of the tree-throws (**Plate 6**) (around 10 % of those identified) retrieved no artefacts and decayed organics within a number of these features suggested that they were fairly modern.

4.3.3 A tree-throw excavated in **Trench 34 (3404)** measured 4.70 m east to west and over 2.10 m north to south. Measuring 1.00 m deep it contained deposits that were typical in the formation process of these types of feature (**Plate 7**). The depth and irregularly shaped sides of **3404** may also suggest that animal burrowing had taken place within the feature after it had been formed. Three flint flakes were recovered from the fill of 3404 but these are most likely residual from the surrounding area given that no archaeological features were identified during the works.

4.3.4 A number of flints, both worked and burnt, were recovered during the scanning of the topsoil arisings from the trenches and are fairly well distributed across the Site. A couple of pieces of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) were also recovered which are not unusual for an area which has had prolonged ploughing.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A very small quantity of artefacts was recovered from the evaluation, comprising predominantly prehistoric worked flint, with three fragments of post-medieval/ modern ceramic building material and one small piece of burnt flint (**Table 1**). All artefacts were almost entirely derived from topsoil contexts, with one piece of burnt flint recovered during the investigation of a bioturbation feature in Trench 34.

Table 1: Artefact quantification table

Context	Trench	Deposit	Material	Count	Weight (g)
0401	4	Topsoil	Worked flint	1	40
0501	5	Topsoil	Worked flint	2	14
0601	6	Topsoil	Burnt flint	1	3
0601	6	Topsoil	Ceramic building material	1	14
0701	7	Topsoil	Worked flint	1	14
1201	12	Topsoil	Ceramic building material	2	51
1201	12	Topsoil	Worked flint	2	23
1401	14	Topsoil	Worked flint	2	27
1501	15	Topsoil	Worked flint	1	3
1701	17	Topsoil	Worked flint	2	15
2701	27	Topsoil	Worked flint	3	65
2901	29	Topsoil	Worked flint	1	28
3001	30	Topsoil	Worked flint	1	2
3101	31	Topsoil	Worked flint	1	27
3201	32	Topsoil	Worked flint	4	96
3301	33	Topsoil	Worked flint	4	120
3403	34	Bioturbation fill	Worked flint	3	68
3501	35	Topsoil	Worked flint	3	60
3601	36	Topsoil	Worked flint	1	22
3701	37	Topsoil	Worked flint	1	10
3801	38	Topsoil	Worked flint	1	5

5.2 Worked and utilised stone

Introduction

- 5.2.1 This assemblage consisted of 26 pieces of flint (**Table 2**). The raw material consists almost entirely of grey or dark grey flint with flaws. The cortex is thin and light beige through to buff coloured. The flint appears to derive from the local drift geology (river terraces).

Table 2: Worked flint assemblage

Flint Types	No.	% of assemblage
<i>Retouched tools:</i>		
Miscellaneous retouch	1	3.8%
<i>Retouched tools sub-total</i>	1	3.8%
<i>Debitage:</i>		
Flakes (incl. broken)	24	92.3%
Debitage	1	3.8%
<i>Debitage sub-total</i>	25	96.1%
Total	26	99.9%

- 5.2.2 The condition of the flint is poor; the majority of the flint is heavily patinated and weathered, with some pieces showing orange staining that is often associated with plough zone



assemblages. Almost all the pieces show signs of rolling and crushing damage. Some of this damage appears more recent as it occurs through the patina. Apart from the pieces from the tree throw 3404, all the flints were found in topsoil contexts.

- 5.2.3 The assemblage consists entirely of debitage in the form of flakes, of which one piece is angular shatter (topsoil 3801), one a flake showing miscellaneous retouch (3501 topsoil) and one a clear flanc de nucleus (3403 fill of tree throw 3404). In addition, one flake is burnt (3501 topsoil). Almost all the flakes result from core reduction, showing clear signs of hard hammer technique and being short and squat in nature. The three flakes from 3403 (tree throw 3404) appear to be from a core reduction sequence that was designed to create a blade core, and may be from the same flint nodule. Therefore, these flakes may represent a different phase of occupation from the rest of the flint.

Discussion

- 5.2.4 None of the pieces provide secure dating information. The possible creation and subsequent removal of blades from the site may indicate that Mesolithic – Neolithic activity was present in the area. The squatter fat flakes might indicate knapping from the later Neolithic or the Bronze Age. Both these suggestions are tenuous; the most that can be said is that prehistoric flint activity was clearly present in the area.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No materials suitable for environmental sampling were present within the monitored areas and accordingly no samples were taken.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed no archaeological features or deposits. Given the shallow nature of the overlying deposits above the natural geology (at most 0.30 m), it is possible that any features have been removed by ploughing and agricultural processes. This is supported slightly by the fact that the chalk over the majority of the Site is degraded and looser than expected. However, the presence of the Clay-with-Flint patches and the tree-throws suggests that there has been little truncation. In addition, the presence of plough scars in a number of the trenches suggests that ploughing has not adversely affected the bioturbation and geological features which are present in the trenches.

- 7.1.2 The presence of the worked and burnt flint within the topsoil across the investigation area indicates prehistoric activity on and around the Site, and is most likely associated with the prehistoric features seen in the wider landscape, particularly the Iron Age keyhole enclosure located to the east of the Site.

7.2 Archaeological Potential

- 7.2.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation have revealed that there is a low potential for archaeological features and deposits to be encountered during the proposed development of the Site and extraction of the natural geology.



8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive be deposited the Hampshire County Council Arts and Museums Service (HCCAMS) under the accession code **A2017.17**. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project. The archive is currently held at WA's Salisbury office under the site code **114442**.

8.2 Archive

8.2.1 The complete archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by HCCAMS, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2001, ADS 2013).

8.2.2 An OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/>) will be initiated. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission with Hampshire HER.

8.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site code; all files and finds boxes will also be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following;

- *1 file of paper records*
- *1 small box of finds*

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant further analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows the guidelines laid out in WA's 'Archive and Dispersal Policy for Environmental Remains and Samples'. The archive policy conforms with nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002) and is available on request.

8.4 Copyright

8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1998 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purpose, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003.

8.4.2 The report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-WA copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which were or are unable to provide from limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by WA. You are reminded that you remain bound by conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1998 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.



8.5 Security Copy

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

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9.2 Online resources

- British Geological Survey, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> [accessed March 2017]



10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench Tables

TRENCH 1		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.40 m	Ground level: 129.33 – 131.29 m
Co-ordinates: E 459874.63 N 154995.56 and E 459886.84 N 154967.87			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	Plough soil/topsoil – Pale greyish brown silty clay (loose) containing sparse rooting and occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flint (<0.04 m) and chalk flecks. N.B. upper 0.05 m loose due to crop but same deposit.	0 – 0.30 m
102	Layer	Natural – Very slightly degraded Upper Chalk. No Clay-with-Flints.	0.30 m +

TRENCH 4		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 27.40 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.58 m	Ground level: 127.11 – 129.70 m
Co-ordinates: E 459997.15 N 154907.48 and E 459974.50 N 154891.56			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	Layer	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-angular flints (<0.03 m) and moderate chalk flecks.	0 – 0.20 m
402	Layer	Colluvium – Dark reddish brown silty clay containing rare sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.07 m).	0.20 – 0.42 m
403	Layer	Natural – Degraded Upper Chalk.	0.42 m+

TRENCH 5		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.00 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.53 m	Ground level: 126.06 – 128.92 m
Co-ordinates: E 460026.36 N 154894.13 and E 460029.72 N 154865.10			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
501	Layer	Topsoil/Plough soil – Dark greyish brown silty clay with sparse rooting, and containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05 m) and rare chalk flecks.	0 – 0.33 m
502	Layer	Colluvium – Mid brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.08 m) and chalk flecks.	0.33 – 0.44 m
503	Layer	Natural – Degraded Upper Chalk with patches of Clay-with-Flints and sparse bioturbation.	0.44 m +

TRENCH 6		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.30 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.32 m	Ground level: 132.20 – 132.45 m
Co-ordinates: E 459850.46 N 154950.94 and E 459879.90 N 154951.35			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
601	Layer	Topsoil – Light reddish brown silty clay containing common chalk flecks.	0 – 0.24 m
602	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk.	0.24 m+



TRENCH 7			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 28.70 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.43 m	Ground level: 133.70 – 135.24 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459872.06 N 154931.19 and E 459858.10 N 154905.93				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
701	Layer	Plough soil – Dark greyish brown silty clay (loose) containing occasional rooting, and sparse chalk flecks and sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.03 m).		0 – 0.16 m
702	Layer	Subsoil – Dark brown silty clay containing occasional chalk flecks, sparse rooting, and sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.04 m).		0.16 – 0.32 m
703	Layer	Natural – Degraded Upper chalk with sparse flint nodules.		0.32 m+

TRENCH 11			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.35 m	Ground level: 131.85 – 132.82 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459963.69 N 154871.01 and E 459977.96 N 154844.18				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1101	Layer	Topsoil/Plough soil – Mid brown silty clay with moderate rooting, occasional chalk fleck and sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.04 m).		0 – 0.25 m
1102	Layer	Natural – Degraded Upper Chalk with one tree throw		0.25 m +

TRENCH 12			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 28.40 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.34 m	Ground level: 129.45 – 130.14 m	
Co-ordinates: E 460001.36 N 154867.69 and E 460027.13 N 154853.65				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1201	Layer	Topsoil/Plough soil – Mid to dark brown silty clay containing sparse rooting, sparse chalk flecks and sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flint (<0.05 m).		0 – 0.28 m
1202	Layer	Natural – Degraded Upper Chalk with sparse patches of Clay-with-Flints (mainly at NW end).		0.28 m+

TRENCH 13			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.40 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.31 m	Ground level: 136.05 – 136.46 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459828.43 N 154889.34 and E 459859.02 N 154889.85				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1301	Layer	Topsoil/Plough soil – Mid to dark greyish brown silty clay containing moderate rooting, occasional chalk flecks and rare sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.04 m). Upper 0.05m looser due to ploughing		0 – 0.20 m
1302	Layer	Natural – Degraded Upper Chalk with flint nodules.		0.20 m+



TRENCH 14		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.40 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.39 m	Ground level: 136.38 – 137.67 m
Co-ordinates: E 459875.56 N 154871.54 and E 459860.14 N 154845.86			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1401	Layer	Topsoil/Plough soil – Mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional rooting. With occasional chalk flecks and sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.04 m). Upper 0.05 m looser due to ploughing.	0 – 0.24 m
1402	Layer	Natural – Slightly Degraded Upper Chalk with sparse flint nodules.	0.24 m+

TRENCH 15		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 28.90 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.34 m	Ground level: 135.48 – 135.65 m
Co-ordinates: E 459893.96 N 154875.99 and E 459916.46 N 154857.61			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1501	Layer	Top/Plough soil – Mid to light brown silty clay (loose) containing sparse rooting, moderate chalk flecks, and sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.05 m)	0 – 0.24 m
1502	Layer	Natural – Degraded Upper Chalk with sparse flint nodules	0.24 m+

TRENCH 16		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 28.20 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.28 m	Ground level: 136.42 – 137.38 m
Co-ordinates: E 459888.44 N 154833.56 and E 459916.53 N 154834.12			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1601	Layer	Topsoil – Light reddish brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular chalk flecks and flints (<0.03 m).	0 – 0.25 m
1602	Layer	Natural – Upper Chalk.	0.25 m+

TRENCH 17		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.80 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.33 m	Ground level: 134.62 – 135.21 m
Co-ordinates: E 459928.07 N 154851.31 and E 459955.17 N 154838.17			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1701	Layer	Topsoil/ Plough soil – Dark greyish brown silty clay containing sparse rooting, sparse chalk flecks and rare sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.04 m).	0 – 0.24 m
1702	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk with sparse Clay-with-Flint patches.	0.24 m+



TRENCH 18			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.70 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.35 m	Ground level: 132.32 – 134.85 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459996.59 N 154839.36 and E 459977.51 N 154815.88				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1801	Layer	Top/Plough soil – Mid brown silty clay containing sparse rooting, occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.04 m) and sparse chalk flecks.		0 – 0.23 m
1802	Layer	Natural – Degraded Upper Chalk with patches of Clay-with-Flints and bioturbation		0.23 m+

TRENCH 19			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.20 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.32 m	Ground level: 137.72 – 137.77 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459813.65 N 154864.42 and E 549841.05 N 154853.73				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1901	Layer	Topsoil – Light brown silty clay containing rare sub-angular chalk flecks.		0 – 0.28 m
1902	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk with rare flint nodules.		0.28 m+

TRENCH 20			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.20 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.33 m	Ground level: 138.49 – 138.91 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459804.74 N 154834.77 and E 459834.03 N 154834.81				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
2001	Layer	Topsoil/Plough soil – Mid brown silty clay containing moderate rooting, sparse chalk flecks and rare sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.04 m).		0 – 0.25 m
2002	Layer	Natural – Degraded Upper Chalk with sparse flint nodules.		0.25 m+

TRENCH 21			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.10 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.32 m	Ground level: 138.25 – 138.66 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459847.72 N 154834.91 and E 459861.85 N 154809.34				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
2101	Layer	Topsoil – Dark reddish brown silty clay with common sub rounded chalk flecks. More compacted at bottom of the topsoil.		0 – 0.25 m
2102	Layer	Natural – Slightly Degraded Upper Chalk.		0.25 m+



TRENCH 22			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.30 m	Ground level: 137.92 – 138.48 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459873.54 N 154807.41 and E 459902.47 N 154798.87				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
2201	Layer	Topsoil – Light brown silty clay containing sparse sub-angular flints (<0.05 m).		0 – 0.23 m
2202	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk with occasional flint nodules and occasional bioturbation.		0.23 m+

TRENCH 23			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 28.90 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.33 m	Ground level: 136.49 – 137.85 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459934.21 N 154814.54 and E 459911.41 N 154795.67				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
2301	Layer	Topsoil / Plough soil – Mid brown silty clay containing moderate rooting, sparse to occasional chalk flecks and sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.04 m).		0 – 0.28 m
2302	Layer	Natural – Degraded Upper Chalk with occasional patches of Clay-with-Flints.		0.28 m+

TRENCH 24			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.70 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.35 m	Ground level: 137.45 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459930.46 N 154791.38 and E 459953.95 N 154772.32				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
2401	Layer	Topsoil – Dark reddish silty clay containing occasional chalk flecks.		0 – 0.30 m
2402	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk.		0.30 m+

TRENCH 25			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.37 m	Ground level: 135.86 – 136.92 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459951.39 N 154792.45 and E 459981.78 N 154792.46				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
2501	Layer	Topsoil – Light brown silty clay containing rare chalk sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.04m).		0 – 0.25 m
2502	Layer	Natural – Upper Chalk with rare flint nodules.		0.25 m+

TRENCH 26			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 28.80 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.32 m	Ground level: 139.45 – 139.54 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459817.07 N 154810.79 and E 459833.57 N 154786.75				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
2601	Layer	Topsoil - Dark reddish brown silty clay containing rare sub-angular flints (<0.04 m) and sparse chalk flecks.		0 – 0.26m
2602	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk with rare flint nodules.		0.26m +



TRENCH 27			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.35 m	Ground level: 138.94 – 139.37 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459840.78 N 154792.41 and E 459871.19 N 154788.51				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
2701	Layer	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown silt clay with common chalk flecks.		0 – 0.25 m
2702	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk with occasional patches of Clay-with-Flints.		0.25 m+

TRENCH 28			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.30 m	Ground level: 138.19 – 138.37 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459897.60 N 154792.15 and E 549916.32 N 154767.79				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
2801	Layer	Topsoil – Dark reddish brown silty clay containing occasional to moderate chalk flecks.		0 – 0.26 m
2802	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk.		0.26 m+

TRENCH 29			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.10 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.31 m	Ground level: 138.31 – 138.91 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459893.93 N 154763.17 and E 459923.79 N 154758.96				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
2901	Layer	Topsoil – Light brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular chalk flecks and rare sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.05 m).		0 – 0.25 m
2902	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk with sparse patches of bioturbation.		0.25 m+

TRENCH 30			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.33 m	Ground level: 137.20 – 138.13 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459962.43 N 154771.90 and E 459941.46 N 154749.37				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
3001	Layer	Topsoil – Mid brown silty clay containing rare sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.04 m) and sparse chalk flecks.		0 – 0.25 m
3002	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk with rare flint nodules.		0.25 m+

TRENCH 31			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 28.80 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.31 m	Ground level: 139.79 – 140.23 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459797.81 N 154778.81 and E 459827.17 N 154778.71				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
3101	Layer	Topsoil – Dark reddish brown silty clay containing sparse sub angular chalk flecks and sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.04 m).		0 – 0.23 m
3102	Layer	Natural – Upper Chalk slightly degraded.		0.23 m+



TRENCH 32			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.45 m	Ground level: 139.99 – 140.21 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459833.74 N 154755.41 and E 459839.98 N 154725.35				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
3201	Layer	Topsoil – Dark reddish brown silty clay containing sparse to occasional chalk flecks.		0 – 0.24 m
3202	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk.		0.24 m+

TRENCH 33			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.50 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.40 m	Ground level: 139.27 – 139.82 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459861.34 N 154777.74 and E 459848.61 N 154749.86				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
3301	Layer	Topsoil – Dark brown silt clay containing sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.06 m) and sparse chalk flecks.		0 – 0.20 m
3302	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper chalk with occasional patches of Clay-with-Flints.		0.20 m+

TRENCH 34			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.10 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.35 m	Ground level: 138.91 – 139.41 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459876.46 N 154748.97 and E 459906.75 N 154749.99				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
3401	Layer	Topsoil – Dark reddish brown silty clay containing occasional chalk flecks and rare sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.04 m).		0 – 0.26 m
3402	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk with sparse patches of Clay-with-Flints.		0.26 m+
3403	Fill	Bioturbation fill of 3404 . Mix of redeposited Upper Chalk and natural soils derived from the disturbance caused from the roots as the tree fell over or was pulled down.		1.00 m thick
3404	Cut	Cut of a sub-ovoid shaped feature. Measures 4.70 m by 2.10 m and 1.00 m deep. Steep irregular sides and a concave base. Most likely a large tree-throw.		1.00 m deep

TRENCH 35			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.90 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.37 m	Ground level: 139.53 – 139.97 m	
Co-ordinates: E 459878.41 N 154737.01 and E 459855.43 N 154717.81				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
3501	Layer	Topsoil – Dark brown silt clay containing sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.04 m) and rare chalk flecks.		0 – 0.25 m
3502	Layer	Natural – Slightly degraded Upper Chalk with sparse to occasional patches of Clay-with-Flints.		0.25 m+



TRENCH 36		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.32 m	Ground level: 139.32 – 139.38 m
Co-ordinates: E 459886.49 N 154744.10 and E 459896.67 N 154715.12			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3601	Layer	Topsoil/Plough soil – Mid brown silty clay containing sparse chalk flecks and sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.03 m). Occasional rooting.	0 – 0.20 m
3602	Layer	Natural – Degraded upper chalk with sparse patches of clay with flint.	0.20 m+

TRENCH 37		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.30 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.30 m	Ground level: 138.88 – 138.97 m
Co-ordinates: E 459913.93 N 154742.58 and E 459917.25 N 154711.67			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3701	Layer	Plough soil/Topsoil – Mid dark brown clay silt containing sparse rooting, occasional chalk flecks and sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05 m),	0 – 0.24 m
3702	Layer	Natural – Upper chalk – partially degraded with sparse to occasional Clay-with-Flint patches.	0.24 m+

TRENCH 38		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.10 m x 2.10 m		Max. depth: 0.29 m	Ground level: 139.10 – 139.81 m
Co-ordinates: E 459881.19 N 154701.74 and E 459912.10 N 154702.15			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3801	Layer	Topsoil/Plough soil – Mid brown silty clay containing sparse rooting, occasional chalk flecks and sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.04 m),	0 – 0.24 m
3802	Layer	Natural – Degraded Upper Chalk with patches of Clay-with-Flints.	0.24 m+



10.2 Appendix 2: OASIS Summary

OASIS ID: wessexar1-281352

Project details

Project name	Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm, Monk Sherborne, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Integrated Skills Limited, on behalf of G B Foot Limited, to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm, Monk Sherborne, Hampshire (NGR) 460104 154796. The archaeological evaluation, consisting of 33 trenches measuring 30 m in length, was carried out between the 27 and 31 March 2017. The Site has been proposed for a new chalk/agricultural limestone quarry to replace the existing quarry at Manor Farm located to the north of the Site. Results from an earlier Heritage Statement and Detailed Gradiometer survey had warranted further archaeological mitigation on the Site in the form of an archaeological evaluation. The archaeological evaluation encountered no archaeological features or deposits within the investigated areas. Geophysical anomalies which some of the trenches were targeted were found to be either geological in origin or the result of bioturbation. Due to the shallow nature of the overlying topsoil and plough-soil across the Site it was possible that any archaeological features had been truncated away, although the good preservation of the natural features suggests otherwise. Artefacts recovered from the topsoil around the trenches indicate prehistoric activity within the surrounding area and is most likely associated with the Iron Age keyhole enclosure located to the east of the Site.
Project dates	Start: 27-03-2017 End: 31-03-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	114440 - Site code
Any associated project reference codes	114441 - Site code
Any associated project reference codes	1001802 - NHLE No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Mineral extraction (e.g. sand, gravel, stone, coal, ore, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition



OASIS ID: wessexar1-281352

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
Site location HAMPSHIRE BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE MONK SHERBORNE Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm, Monk Sherborne, Hampshire
Postcode RG26 5HW
Study area 5.5 Hectares
Site coordinates SU 460104 154796 50.936375521285 -1.345126641398 50 56 10 N 001 20 42 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 128m Max: 140m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator Integrated Skills Limited
Project design originator Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager Matt Kendall
Project supervisor Darryl Freer
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body G B Foot Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Hampshire County Museums Service
Physical Archive ID A2017.17
Physical Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient Hampshire County Museums Service
Digital Archive ID A2017.17
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"



OASIS ID: wessexar1-281352

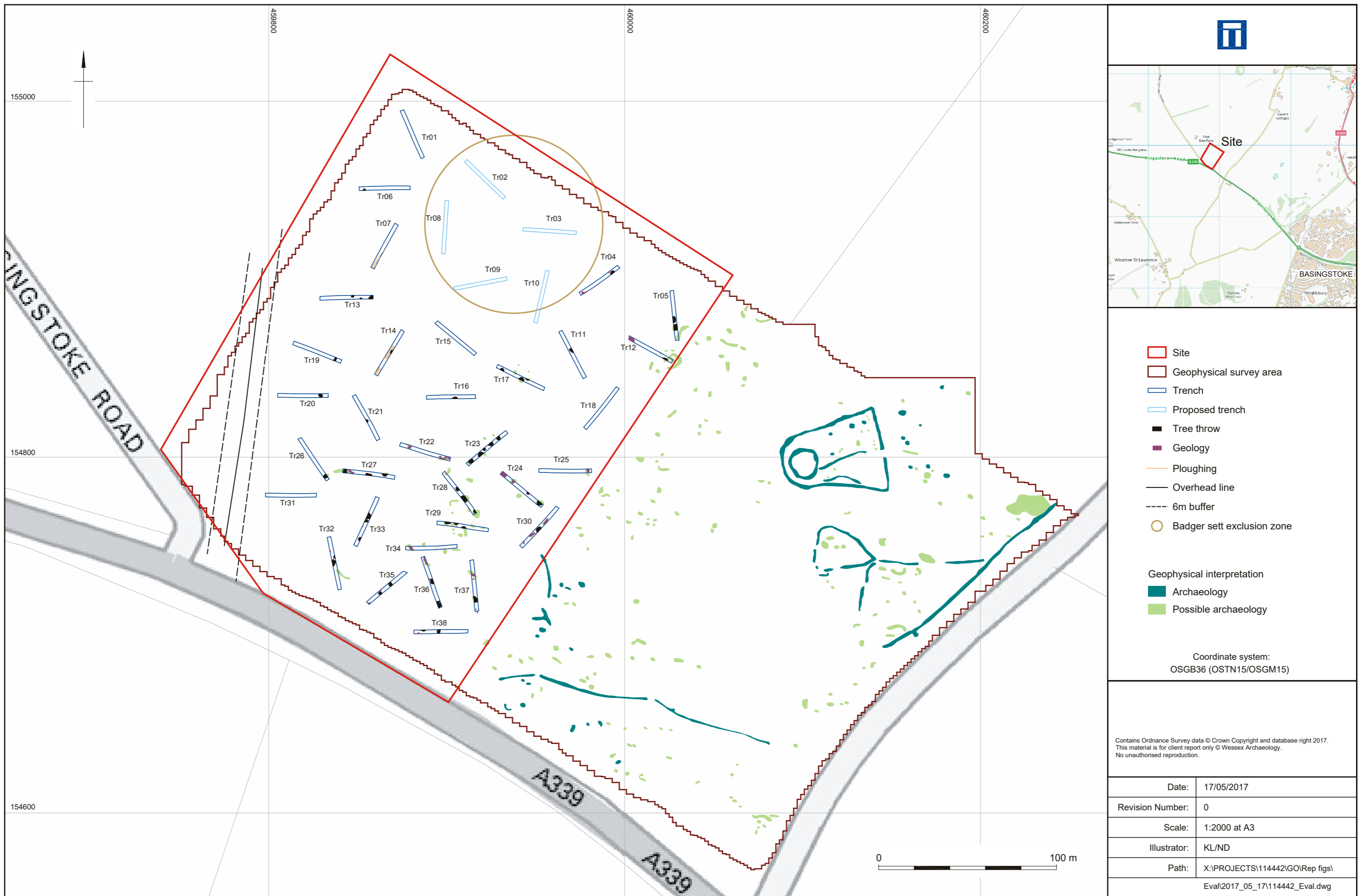
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire County Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	A2017.17
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Map", "Photograph", "Report", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm, Monk Sherborne, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kendall, M
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Crockett, A
Other bibliographic details	114442.03
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Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
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Description	A4 illustrated client report.

Entered by	Matt Kendall (m.kendall@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	4 April 2017



Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 38 viewed from the west (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m)



Plate 2: Trench 7 viewed from the north-east
(1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m)


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	Date:	18/04/2017	Revision Number:	0
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Plate 3: North-east facing representative section of Trench 28 (1 x 1 m)



Plate 4: South-east facing section of Trench 4 showing colluvium (1 x 1 m)



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Plate 5: Trench 22 viewed from the east showing Clay-with-Flint patches (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m)



Plate 6: Investigated tree-throw with Trench 11 viewed from the east (1 x 1 m)

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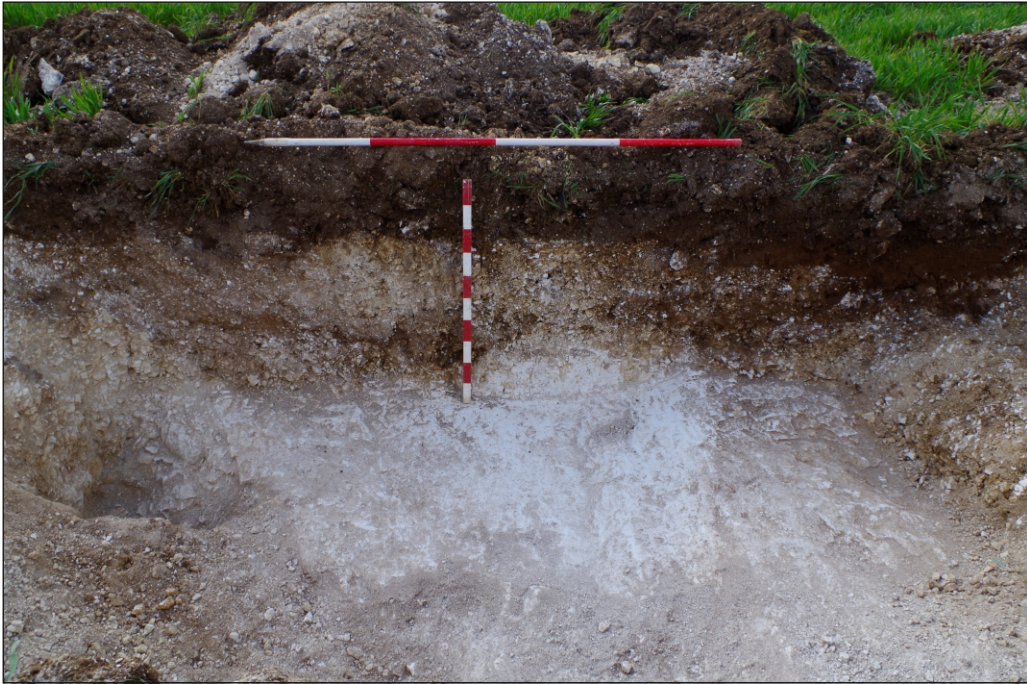



Plate 7: Tree-throw/animal burrow 3404 viewed from the north (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m)

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